

6. Lake-effect snows are:
- heavy snows that accumulate on the upwind side of a lake
 - snowstorms that form along the leading edge of a cold front in the vicinity of the Great Lakes
 - localized snowstorms that form on the downwind side of a lake
 - warm frontal snows that are produced by cool mP air flowing over a lake
 - surprise spring snows that most often occur during March and April, after a large lake is frozen.
7. What type of weather front would be responsible for the following weather forecast: "Increasing high cloudiness and cold this morning. Clouds increasing and lowering this afternoon with a chance of snow or rain tonight. Precipitation ending by noon tomorrow. Turning much warmer. Winds light easterly today becoming southeasterly tonight and southwesterly by tomorrow."
- warm front
 - cold front
 - warm-type occluded front
 - cold-type occluded front
8. What type of weather front would be responsible for the following weather forecast: "Increasing cloudiness and warm today with the possibility of showers and thunderstorms by this evening. Turning much colder tonight. Winds southwesterly today, becoming gusty and shifting to northwesterly by tonight."
- cold-type occluded front
 - warm-type occluded front
 - warm front
 - cold front
9. Typically, winter mP air masses along the Atlantic coast of North America are less common than mP air masses along the Pacific coast mainly due to the fact that:
- the water is warmer along the Atlantic coast
 - the prevailing winds aloft are westerly
 - the landmass along the Atlantic coast is colder
 - the source region for mP air on the Atlantic coast is western Europe
 - the water is much colder along the Pacific coast